COL UBSCITANDEN'S LAST LETTELL

TO THE EDITORS. SUBSIDING OF OCEANS, &c.

Br H. R. SCHETTERET, OF HOWELL, MICHIGAN. GENTLEMEN : Lieut. Porter very justly remarks that a man's lifetime is too short to enable him to deduce a theory from his own observations; and that he must therefore receive as facts the observations of those who have preceded or only among the suppositions of our predecessors, adopted for the existing condition of our planet? Undoub'edly among the latter. As before observed, no person ever saw a mountain, a desert, or a large island upheaved from the bottom of the ocean's bed; and the theory of upheaval was adopted to account for the existing state of things as we see them. If Lieut. P. will please look again, he will find that I have pursued precisely the course he indicates; have taken the facts observed by my predecessors, instead of mine own ; have shown that these facts (existing appearances or effects) are inconsistent with the cause by him and other geologists supposed to have produced those appearances; have assigned another cause, or series of causes, which is

pearances or conditions we behold on our globe. I have only as yet discharged my blunderbus, much at ran dom it is true, but trying to avoid wounding a friend. My small arms still remain loaded, but not yet primed. In poising the lance I have no experience; and larger implements of war would be dangerous only to myself, were I in the receipt of ammunition; they are safe only in the hands of those who are experienced in their use, and whose magszine is as well supplied with ammunition as friend Porter's. I did not suppose that Lieut. P. would adopt my theory; but had some hopes of receiving a "gallant" broadside, and was, and still am, waiting to witness a broad breach in my castle, with a determination, however, to defend it, even with my small arms, should occasion require.

My theory has no perceptible connexion with La Place's theion, only as the former assigns the same agency to the fitting up of planets for the habitation of sentient beings which the latter assigns to the formation of solar systems. I was not aware that La Place's theory had been so fully exploded as Lieut. P. asserts. Only a year or two since some of the members of the American Association for the Advancement of Science noticed it as confirmed by the discovery of Kirkwood's analogy. Probably I am not as well posted up to the present time as friend P., and do not wish to contend for non-essentials. Lieut. P. enumerates the deserts of Sahara, in Africa,

Cobi, in China, the salt desert in Persia, besides numerous sandy plains in Tartary and Peru; and to these I add the deserts and saline plains in the western wilds of our own country, as bearing indisputable evidence of having been formerly submerged by the salty ocean, and covered with barages. Again, he enumerates four great chains of mountains, extending across China and Russia, some of which are twenty thousand feet high, all of which he and all geologists suppose to have been heaved up from the bottom of aqueous deep. But does not Lieut. Porter perceive that the more of the supposed upheavals he enumerates the more he increases the difficulties and absurdities pointed out in my last article, under which the doctrine of upheaval labors? I repeat a few of my former interrogatories. Are those deserts, islands, and mountainsyea, the two continents themselves-now supported by coextensive arches, covering vacant spaces of the same volum beneath them, or by solid matter? And, if by the latter, whence did this solid matter come, and how get under them, without causing a corresponding subsiding of the bottoms of oceans, seas, and lakes? Is it a fact that our planet becomes more and more bloated and vacuitous every day, like an abandoned drunkard, in spite of the almost omnipotent law of gravita-tion? Is it not a fact that the earth, in its primeval state, was a fluid mass in consequence of intense heat, and that the materials of which it is composed condense and consequently contract when they lose or radiate heat? Is it not evident as day-light that the sinkings of the bottoms of oceans, seas, and lakes, and the earlier and more rapid condensation of the more solid matter composing the mountains, would produce upheaval? Would it not leave temporary salt lakes, which would become fresh water so soon as the barriers separating them from the salt sea were broken down, and the salt water sufficiently diluted with fresh and carried off to the ocean while some other lakes, which have a bottom of salt, drain a salt soil, like our own great salt lake, or have no surface or subterranean outlet, would remain salt ?

Lieut. P. says the mountain chains in general "are nothing more than a multiplicity of cones;" and hence he would have us infer that they were raised by simultaneous or successive upheavals joined together. If this assertion could be substantiated, it would indeed furnish the only evidence he has yet adduced in favor of upheaval; but, with much diffidence, I beg leave to question it. Do the Alleghanies, the White, and many other mountains which, or the vicinage of which, furnish not the slightest evidence of volcanic action, consist of a succession of cones? I hardly think Lieut. P. will contend that they do in the almost, if not quite, total absence of conical peaks on their summirs. It is true that, on the tops of the Andes, and some parts of the same chain, which is about seven thousand miles long, called the Rocky Mountains, we find volcanic cones, because on their summits have been and now are volcanoes. But is it not rather strange that these cones (if they are such, and are distinct to the bottom of those mountains) should be precisely in range for so great an extent? Why are they not scattered promiscuously over the country, as volcanic cones are in some parts of Oregon !.

Lieut. Porter has not yet disputed that bodies receive, conduct, and radiate heat, corresponding in some proportion to their density. If any person doubt this fact, let him set his bare foot first on the porous earth and then on a stone, a piece of metal, or glass, both having been equally exposed to the sun's ardent rays, and then go into a cool cellar and repeat the same experiment. If the iron rails on a road were made to touch each other in cold weather, they would burst every tie to confine them in summer. Iron is converted into steel by exposing it to intense heat with charcoal, which has a stronger affinity for caloric than iron, and retains a great of diminished size and bard as steel; but if this steel is repeatedly exposed to heat and suffered to cool slowly, it will retain a little more caloric every time it cools, and become soft iron sgain, and the bars will be larger than when they were steel. Even the stone of Bunker Hill Monument materially expand in a hot summer day on the side facing the sun, and contract again during the following night. Now, it is well known that a large proportion of the materials composing ns consists of the most solid matter of our globe ; and this solid matter consequently conducts and radiates heat with greater facility and rapidity than the less dense materials composing the strata of valleys and plains, and the more they radiate the more dense and rigid they become. But still, in defiance of these facts, and a thousand more bearing on the same point, Lieut. P. says "the condensation of the earth's surface cannot, by and facts, be substantiated." Now, I do seation and consequent contraction not only of the surface, but of the whole volume of the earth as fast as it radiates its heat. Does Lieut. Porter dispute that the whole

the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) " is thrown upwards and outwards, and seldem assumes a horizontal position except on the surface. Nowhere do we find the depres sions downwards and inwards." Now, this certainly wou be the case, if it had once been a regu'ar apheroid, and the valleys and plains sank down, while what now constitutes the ridges of the mountains stood firm ; for then the edges of

SPANISH DOODSENSE FROM CEBAL he strats would lose the support of the substratum in propor. tion as they were remote from the middle ridges of the moun-tains, and must necessarily break. But how does this fact tally with Lieut. Porter's assertion that ranges of mountain "are nothing more than a multiplicity of cones?" If this were the fact, then every distinct cone would have its own distinct strata heaved upwards, and thrown from its centre outwards; that is, there would be conical strate dipping down from the centre, its apex, all round it. Will friend P. assert that this is the case, or deny the conclusion thus drawn

from his own premises? I do not assert that all the minute characteristics on globe's surface owe their existence to its contraction. I adserts and mountains be mentions among the observed facts, mit the agency of disintegration, of running water, of earthquakes, of volcanoes, &c.; but the influence or effects of all these, and of the latter in particular, is of comparatively small amount and extent when compared to the effects produced by some vastly more potent interior, yet slow, quiet, and unobtrusive agent. All I contend for is, that the great cause of the outline of the present terrestrial surface, such as the subsiding of all great bodies of water, the existence of ranges of mountains, of volcances and earthquakes, of caverns and caves, of the natural bridges in Virginia and Alabama, &c. must be sought in something different from the doctrine of upheaval; and the condensation and consequent contraction of the earth will rationally account for all, while upheaval will not account for any of them.

Lieut. P. refers to various volcanic regions, which are ge known to exist, and the effects of which are familiar to every nerally located in mountainous countries that are frequently philosophic mind, and which, it now appears to me, will acvisited by earthquakes; and he traces a line of v consistently for all the existing phenomenon and apthrough the Grecian Archipelago, Italy, Sicily, Spain, Portugal, and thence across the ocean to the Azores; but, though here is a succession of cones in this line widely separated there is no chain of mountains. He next comes to earthquakes, and cites the upheaval of the coast around Valparaiso to the height of four feet in one night, and says subse quent examinations have shown that " the coast for upwards f a thousand miles had risen to this height." He also cites the rising of the ancient Temple of Serapis and the adjacent seacoast to a height of twenty-five feet." Now, to derive any support in favor of the general doctrine of upheavals of continents and mountains from these appearances, it is necessary to prove that they have really been produced by an upheaval of those coasts, instead of by a subsiding of the bottom of the ocean; and that some other region of the earth's surface has sunk proportionally, or admit that those coasts rest upon a vacuity equal in dimensions to the volume of the matter raised. But Lieut. P. has already stated that the ocean is and has been subsiding on the coasts of other countries where earthquakes and volcanoes are comparatively unknown, thus depriving himself of the argument that, because they now stand higher with regard to the ocean level than formerly, therefore they must have been upheaved. Have the last been upheaved without any sensible cause, while the former required the frightful agency of earthquakes? Earthquakes are no doubt by far the most potent cause producing extensive and sudden changes on the surface of our globe; and it requires no great stretch of credulity to admit that some part of that surface may be suddenly raised by this agency, while another part as suddenly subsides and forces th interior melted matter under the raised part. But this hyporen sand by the ocean's waves rolling over them during many islands, continents, and mountains on the globe, except those thesis is something very different from the upheaval of all raised by zoophites, which must, of course, be very low and level. Nor does this hypothesis nullify my theory at all, nor account for the existence of earthquakes themselves, as mine does. In confirmation of the hypothesis just mentioned, we may cite the sudden sinking of the localities of Port Royal, and the ancient Tyre and cities of the plain, the last now covered by the Dead Sea, in addition to those formerly

> As Lieut. Porter intimates a reluctance to pursuing this discussion, it may be proper to add a short summary of the present state of the question. Lieut. P. seems to assign the agency of the upheaval of mountains to volcanoes, and of the upheaval of coasts, continents, and islands (I presume) to earthquakes. But he has not attempted to show why earthquakes do not shake some mountains back into the abysses be neath them, as they have done some more level plains; or how the void was filled up, if there are no vacuities beneath : nor has he tried to show how caves, caverns, and other familiar appearances are produced by upheavals. Neither has he as signed any agency either to volcanoes or earthquakes; and he has made only one assertion, namely, that "the idea of condensation of the earth's surface cannot by any facts be substantiated," neglecting to show that bodies do not condense when they radiate heat; that the earth radiates none, or, her volume. On the other hand, he has made no effort to show that my theory is inconsistent with Nature's laws in any respect; that it will not account for the existence of earthjunkes and volcanoes, of mountains and valleys, of oceans, seas, and lakes, and the subsidence of their watery surfaces and, in fact, for every appearance in the great outline of th surface of our planet. Lieut. P. is not to be blamed for this neglect. With such an extensive store of facts and knowledge of Nature's laws as he possesses, he would have accomplished all this, if it could be done. He has done the best the case would admit and

> > Who does all that can be done "Does well, acts nobly;
> > "Angels could do no more."

About that cannon ball it is unnecessary to dispute, since whatever explanation is given to the appearance witnessed applies equally to the terrestrial globe. The phenom rystallization producing regular forms and organizations affects ndividuals of the animal and vegetable kingdoms as well as of the mineral. It is owing to the polarity of atoms, or corpuscles, (if I may so call;) and the condition most unfavorable to it is great and sudden reduction of heat, as in the formation of glass. The fragility of cast-iron is owing to its udden cooling preventing a regular crystalline formation, and the impurities it retains. I am too stupid to understand, however, how Lieut. P.'s explanation militates against the contractility of the earth, and still favors protuberances on her surface. He will not deny that the ball was larger while hot and diminished in size as it cooled.

Formation of ice : I have been trying to comprehend how my explanation would overturn Dr. Black's theory of latent heat; but really in this case also I am too dull of apprehen When a child I used to look into the brook runnir past my father's house, and in winter saw the bottom of it al thinly covered with very small icicles, which presently rose in small aggregated masses, which, uniting, formed a solid covering on the surface, first along the bank and where the water ran slowest, because where the water ran faster the attrition of small masses developing caloric melted the ice for a next winter. His experiment by exposing water in a glass (or other vessel) to frigorific mixtures furnishes an illusory test; for glass is one of the best conductors of heat in Nature. and, being first cooled, conducts away the heat from the wa ter in contact with it first, and freezes that part of the water first of course. In making experiments on Nature's laws, we must be very careful to imitate her in all respects, both as to time and all other attending circumstances. It is true that if ice first formed "at the bottom instead of on the surface of lakes and rivers," and remained there, "they would soon become solidified, and all the doleful consequences pointed out by friend Porter would ensus; but I saw it rise in small masses and form a solid covering to keep warm the remaining water beneath; for ice is nearly as bad a conductor as air. being porous. To save room, I have given but a very cursory consideration to friend Porter's two objections last above

mentioned. as it radiates its beat. Does Lieut Porter dispute that the whole mass of the earth was once in a fluid state? If he does, he comes in collision with the most eminent geologists of every country. And how will be account for the apheroidal figure of the earth? But, if he admits her primeval fluidity, he necessar ly admits her condensation and contraction also if for he cannot successfully dispute that all bodies expand with an increase and contract with a diminution of heat.

Again, Lieut. Porter says, truly, that "the great mass of the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-through the rocks or crust" (of the ear h, I suppose) "is thrown up-thrown the rock of t uske or seaquake. We experienced three shocks, at inter-rals of about thirty-nine or forty seconds. We had go of weather previous and afterwards, and no change in bar

SCHOOL BOOKS AND STATIONERY-A large TAYLOR & MAURY.

MORRESHITTERCESSION

second edition almost before the first was published, the perusal of it will excite a still greater sensation in this country, and, though for different reasons, on the continent. In this country it will create sentiments of surprise and horror. Although the general character of the statements is not new, they come before the world with an aspect wholly novel. From this pamphlet the cautious Englishman will learn with amazement that the charges of the Italian Patriots against the Government of Naples are not only true, but even fall short of the reality; that the case, stated with every conceivable precaution, not by a Pepe or a Mazzini, but by a Gladstone—a eader of our own Conservative party, a man only too scrupulous and fastidiously exact—is s ronger than they ever con-

The very precautions that he uses to exclude every thing ut his own main object-to avoid every thing like a cumulative case against Naples-give to his narrative an appalling force. The reader understands that he is perusing only a part of the whole history against that iniquitous Government. Be-fore stating the facts, Mr. Gladstone expressly sets aside any political or social questions, whether of logical relation or of egal right, arising out of the constitution ; he treats that as mere dream or fiction. He excludes the question of Sicily. He raises no political questions except those which are forced He raises no political questions except those which are forced upon him by the details that he has to relate. He begins, as Glidstone publishes his letter; with a second, explaining the cause of the delay: oins in favor of established government. We need not tell

outhern Italy is defective; that the administration of justice is tainted with corruption; that instances of abuse or cruelty among subordinate public functionaries are not uncommon. and that political offences are punished with severity, and with no great regard to the forms of justice." This vegue apposition has no relation to the actual truth of the Neapo-

"It is not mere imperfection, not corruption in low quarters, not occasional severity, that I am about to describe. It is incessant, systematic, deliberate violation of the law by the power appointed to watch over and maintain it. It is such violation of human and written law as this, carried on for the purpose of violating every other law, unwritten and eternal, human and dine; it is the wholesale persecution of virtue when united with intelligence, operating upon such a scale that entire classes may with truth be said to be its object, so that the Government is in bitter and cruel as well as utterly illegal hostility to whatever in the nation really lives and moves and forms the mainspring of practical progress and im-provement; it is the awful profanation of public religion by its notorious alliance, in the governing powers, with the vio-lation of every moral law under the stimulant of fear and lation of every moral law under the stimulant of fear and vengeance; it is the perfect prostitution of the judicial office, which has made it, under veils only too threadbare and transparent, the degraded recipient of the vilest and clumsiest forgeries, got up wilfully and deliberately, by the immediate advisers of the Crows, for the purpose of destroying the peace, the freedom, aye, and, even if not by capital sentences, the life of men among the most virtuous, upright, intelligent, distinguished, and refined of the whole community; it is the savage and cowardly system of moral as well as in a lower degree of physical torture, through which the sentences extracted from the debased courts of justice are carried into effect.

"The effect of all this is total inversion of all the moral and social ideas. Law, instead of being respected, is odious. Force, and not affection, is the foundation of government. There is no association but a violent antagonism between the idea of freedom and that of order. The governing power, which teaches of itself that it is the image of God upon earth, is clothed in the view of the overwhelming majority of the thinking public with all the vices for its attributes. I have seen and heard the strong and too true expression used, 'This is the negation of God erected into a system of

General belief calculates that the political prisoners in the pamphlet will not believe the Neapolitan Government. Facts and figures stated by Mr. Gladstone-official, but not possible to be concealed-show that the estimate of two thousand is unreasonable, that of twenty thousand not unreasonable Amongst the persons imprisoned or exiled was the whole "Opposition" in the Chamber of Deputies elected under the

The law of Naples requires that personal liberty shall be inviolable except under warrant of a court of justice; but, in fact, men are continually seized "by the score, by the hundred, by the thousand, without any warrant whatever, some times without even any written authority at all, or any thing beyond the word of a policeman-constantly without any statement whatever of the nature of the offence." The lowest creatures are employed as police agents; the prisoner is taunted into edition, or charges are fabricated; the courts refuse to receive evidence in favor of the prisoner. As a specimen of the treatment, Mr. Gladstone relates in detail the case of Carlo Poerio, a distinguished lawyer, a late cabinet minister, a strict titutionalist of the respectable English pattern. He was accused, by means of repeated forgeries and barefaced fabrications, of belonging to a republican sect. His accuser was Jervolino, a disappointed applicant for some low office. One of his fellow-prisoners, a noble, was vainly urged by the director of police, under promises of "arraignment" and threat of "destruction," to testify to Poerio's acquaintance with certain revolutionary handbills. At the trial Jervolino could answer no questions about the pretended society; a witness deposed that Jervolino received a pension of twelve ducate a month from the Government. Poerio was allowed to call no more witnesses. His judge was one of the persons threatened to be assailed by the pretended society, and the same judge makes no secret of his opinion that all persons charged by the King's Government ought to be found guilty.

One specimen of this judge's effrontery may be given "In two cases it happened to be within the knowledge the counsel for the prisoners that the perjured with against them did not even know them by sight. In one of these the counsel desired to be allowed to ask the witness to point out the accused persons among the whole number of ose charged, who were all sitting together. The the wilness to point out the man of whose proceedings be was speaking. If I am rightly informed, Navarro, whom I have so lately mentioned, affecting not to hear the question, called out to the prisoner, "Stand up, Signer Nice; the court has a question to sak you." This was done, and counsel then informed that he might pursue his examination. A laugh of bitter mockery can through the court."

Porrio was condemned to twenty-four years of irons. "In February last, Poerio, and sixteen of the co-accused (with few of whom, however, he had any previous acquaint-ance,) were confined in the Bagno et Nisida, near the Laza-retto. For one half hour in the week, a little prolonged by the leniency of the superintendent, they were allowed to see their friends outside the prison. This was their sole view of the natural beauties with which they were surrounded. At other times they were exclusively within the walls. The may, were confined night and day in a single room of about sixteen palms in length by ten or twelve in bread h, and about ten in height; I think with some small yard for exercise ten in height; I think with some small yard for exercise. Something I ke a fifth must be taken off these numbers to convert palms into feet. When the beds were let down at night there was no space whatever between them; they could only get out at the foot, and, being chained two and two, inly in pairs. In this ro in they had to cook or prepare what was sent them by the kindness of their friends. On one side the level of the ground is over the top of the room; it, there fore, reeked with damp; ard from this, tried with long con finement, they declared they suffered greatly. There was one window, of course unglazed; and let not an B glishman suppose that this constant access of the air in the Neapolitan climate is agreeable or innocu us; on the contrary, it is even more important to health there than here to have the min'es of excluding the open sir, for example, b-fore and after sunsec-

the upper ends of two chains. One chain of four long and

ANOTHER EXPEDITION FOR CERA. POLITICAL CONDITION OF NAPLES.

MR. GLADSTONE'S PAMPHLET ON NAPLES.

FROM THE LONDON SPECTATOR.

Of all the events of this year, at home or abroad, one of the most striking is the publication of Mr. GLADSTONE's pamphlet on the State Prosecutions of Naples. If the mere announcement has caused such a demand as to call forth a second edition almost before the first was published, the pempkes up the suit; it is of the same material. The date in this country from what is called devil's dust; the trousers are makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The same material. The trousers are makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers are makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers are makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers are makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers are makes up the suit; it is of the same material. The trousers are the same material.

must be well considered—they are to be taken strictly. Poerio has since been transferred to a worse and m

cluded dungeon at Ischia. "Crimine ab uno diece omnes;" this is only one spec of many. Mr. Gladstone visited other prisons, tasted the black bread, was not enabled to taste the losthsome soup. Bu we break off; the reader of this must procure the pam he will not lay it down till he has read it through, and he will then understand how much we are tempted to multiply these

Mr. Gladstone had refrained from publishing the first letter, in order that Lord Aberdeen, as an individual, might make a friendly representation to the Government of Naples. The 

bias in favor of established government. We need not tell our readers who Mr. Gladstone is; with what high constitutional feelings, with what disciplined reasoning, with what a deep sense of responsibility he must enter upon a statement of the kind—a statement deliberately received by a nobleman not less than himself distinguished for high-minded conservatism, Lord Aberdeen, Minister for Foreign Affairs in Sir Robert Peel's administration.

Such is the writer. He begins by contradicting the "general impression that the organization of the Governments of Southern Italy is defective; that the administration of justice of the delay:

"On the Government of Naples I had no claim whatever; but as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to that as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to that as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to that as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to that as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew it to be my duty to testify to the as a man I felt and knew

But in this second letter he goes somewhat further back; tracing the cause of judicial corruption in the political corrup tion of the Nespolitan Government. He cites the Constitu tion empowering the people to elect that Parliament whose entire opposition has been driven into imprisonment or exile ; establishing a "limited, hereditary, and constitutional monarchy, under representative forms," establishing a Chamber of Peers and Deputies ; declaring that " no description of impost can be decreed except in virtue of a law;" also that personal liberty is guarantied," except under "due warrant of law." Now, in fact, this Constitution is violated in all es sentials; how personal liberty is respected, we have seen; there exists no Chamber of Peers or Deputies; " all taxes are imposed and levied under royal authority slone;" in short, the monarchy of Naples is perfectly absolute and unlimited." Knowing these facts, the reader will be shocked to peruse the adjuration which is in the preamble to the Constitution given by King Ferdinand, as he says, "of our own full, free, and spontaneous will:"

"In the awful name of the Most Holy and Almighty God, the Trinity in Unity, to whom alone it appertains to read the depths of the heart, and whom we loudly invoke as the judge of the simplicity of our intentions, and of the unreserved sincerity with which we have determined to enter upon the paths

of the new political order;
"Having heard with mature deliberation our Council

State;
"We have decided upon proclaiming, and we do proclain as irrevocably ratified by us, the following Constitution."

But even that is justified-not by the precedents of the King's two immediate predecessors, though they are strictly applicable, but by a deliberate attempt to corrupt the Neapoitan mind. A book has been published and forced into gendialogue between master and scholar; and is avowedly intendecouse such laws "are of necessity a limitation of the sove reignty," which would then be no longer "the highest para mount power ordained of G d for the well being of society;" and that a sovereign is bound to keep a Constitution which h has "promised or sworn to maintain "-only "provided it is not opposed to the general interests of the State.

Mr. Gladstone has seen that a similar system prevails Lombardy, Modena, and Rome. He testifies to the patience, he fortitude, and the indestructible kindliness of the Neapo litans : he evidently wonders at their forbearance. He has earned for himself what Absolutism is in its working; and of that working, in one department, the English public now has a view on evidence above suspicion.

SOUTHERN RAILROADS.

It is much more agreeable (says the Baltimore American to notice the indications at the Sou h which promise strengt and perpetuity to the Union than to record evidences of slien ling and of sectional antipathy. The Directors the Charleston and Memphia Railroad Company are not poliicians, we presume; at all events, they make reports which say nothing concerning politics, but abound in clear, shrewd and practical views. The following extract from their repor for January does not hint at disunion :

"As a line of travel the Memphis and Charleston railros possesses an importance which can carcely be too highly estimated. Without concert or design—in fact, without even the knowledge, on the part of different projectors, of what each other was doing—there has been a system of railroads such other was doing—there has been a system of railroads laid out which, when completed, may be called, emphatically, the highway of nations. Much of this system is already completed, and every link in the great chain is now under regular organization and in rapid progress. Four years will not elapse before the greater part, if not the whole, will be in ful operation. There are now finished, and in process of construction, railroads forming one unbroken line from Memphis to Boston, and this line may be called practically straight. It is in fact the abortest line on which a read could be constructed between these points, the natural features of the struced between those points, the natural features of the country not admitting a shorter one. It is truly wonderful that the merits of this route should have been so long unknown that the merits of this route should have been so long unknown to the public, for nature herself seems to have marked it out. Here is a line nearly straight, passing through the centre of the Union, on which the mountains have been levelled, as if by design. Though this line crosses all the mountain ranges, it encounters no grade exceeding sixty-right feet per mile, and it is only on the Verginia and Tennessee railroad that the rate of ascent is used. The line generally follows natural valleys, where the grades are gentle and the work light. From Memphis to Lynchburg, a distance of seven hundred and lifty miles, the whole cost of constructing a road of the most submiles, the whole cost of constructing a road of the most sub-stantial character, and fully equipping it, will not reach \$15,000 per mile, although five hundred of that distance traverse a mountainous region. If this great line had i a termin in Memphis and Boston, it might well be called a nationa put on foot, at the extreme points of this line, which must add greatly to its importance. One is the plan of a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, which is now exciting much in-terest in New Orleans; the other is the 'European and North American railway,' which may date its birth from a conven-tion held in Portland, Maine, on the 31st of July last."

Tan Victoria Resia -- One of the magnificent flor of this rare and giganite water tily was shown to us at Philiselelphia on the 9 h instant. It was cut from the stalk yesterday, at the residence of Caleb Copt, above Tacony. This is the second flower produced by this plant, which is the only one in the country. It has but one flower at a time, and that least but a day. The ore shown to us was about a foot in drameter, and of unsurpassed beauty. The stalk is very porous and thorny. Great care and expense have been becomed upon this plant by Mr. Cope, who has raised it from a single seed. We have already described the gigantic dimensions of the leaf. A large upon tank and glass-boyes have ne of the leaf. A large trop tank and glass hern constructed expressly for the growth of the plant at Mr. Cope's ground - North American.

has been for a year or more travelling through our country, is to take passage in the steamer Atlantic, which sails on Saturday, on he return to Europe. It is said she will publish her notes of travel in the United States shortly after the gets home. Miss Many Howers' intends to translate and gets home. Miss MARY HOWITT

THE CUDAN ENTERPHISE ABANDONED. STATISTICS OF THE LATE CENSUS, PREPARED AT THE CENSUS BUREAU. the following authories information

M.Derry and Union, now STATE OF NEW JERSEY-SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

1681, Tasher 1922, particular and the solution of the solution	Dwelling sea	Pentition of the state of the s	White males.	White females.	Golored males.	Colored females	Total free popu-	Slave.	Death.	Per in	Manufacturing establishments.
Atlantic	1,584	1,608	4,593	4,157	106	104	8,960	TINE	1 / 113	327	62
Bergen	2,606	2,776		6,425	829	761	14,684	41	159	1,128	71
Burlington	7,356			20,535	1,032	977	43,203	00	555	1,638	452
Cape May	111,218	1,226	3,093	3,097	114	129	6,433	00	82	285	4
Camden	4,090	4,253	11,556	11,769		1,073	25,422	00	403	731	148
Cumberland	3,281	3,486	8,209	7,961	522	497	17,189	00	241	884	190
Essex	10,964	13,893		36,562			73,944	6	1,083	1,745	836
Gloucester.	2,600	2.690	7,314	6,721	315	305	14,655	00	152	954	141
Hudson	2,861	4,047	10,481	10,838		259	21,819	2	372	254	52
Hunterdon	5,167	5,386	14,110	14,102	395	374	28,981	. 8	271	2,486	309
Mercer	4,624	4.993	BEAUTIFUL AND STREET	12,980		1,029	27,986	6	325	1,051	191
Middlesex	4,657	4,945	A THE RESIDENCE AND THE PARTY.	13,802		725	28,624	11	533	1,523	
Monmouth	5,155	5,402	14,183	13,744			30,238	75	378	III. CAUCAGE S.	377
Morria	5,076	5,545	14 662	14,484	512	481	30,139	19	288	1,843	242
Ocean II	1,758	1,791	5,059	4,824	80	69	10,032	00	125	The second second	52
Passaic	3,369	4,293	10,920	11,002	303	327	22,552	23	432	CONTROL OF THE PARTY.	247
Salem	3,545	3,620	8,861	8,554	1,077	975	19,467	00	268	1,313	142
Somerset	3 448	3,576	8,977	8,988	871	825	19,661	27	197	1,550	137
Sussex	3,851	3,922	11,499	11,179	161	149	22,988	1	271	1,653	184
Warren	3,854	3,978	11,220	10,778	188	178	22,356	2	219	1,532	341
instant, france:	81,064	89,080	233,746	232,494	11,542	11,551	489,333	222	6,467	23,905	4,874

## STATE OF DELAWARE—SEVENTH CENSUS, 1850.

COUNTIES.	Dwelling	Families	White A	White F	Colored	Col'd Fe	Total fre	Slaves.	Deaths.	Pere.	Manufec
Kent	3,873 7,098 4,319	3,883 7,324 4,322	8,203 17,252 10,316	7,916 17,570 10,032	3,206 3,792 1,991	3,144 3,776 2,048	22,469 42,390 24,387	347 394 1,548	338 589 282	1,655 1,662 2,746	121 281 111
all now reall enougy of	15,290	15,439	35,771	35,518	8,989	8,968	89,246	2,289	1,209	6,063	513
Dwelling houses in the Fmilies in the State. White Males White Females	401:11	35,771	71.289		Deaths d Farms in Manufac	aring the		ents, pro		500 and	1,209 6,063 513

## ADVICE TO FARMERS.

17,957

TO THE EDITORS.

Pree colored Males.....

Free colored Females...... 8,968

colored males......11,542

dependent Cappain Cappain had

or of two so I are a solid arisin of

GENTLEMEN: The unequalled circulation of the Intelliencer renders it peculiarly desirable for a few hints therein, f you will spare the room, to farmers and other gentlemen located at inconvenient distance from all mechanical aid by combines: first, the position of the circular board in re-which to meet the ravages of time incident to every homestead. Unsightly dilapidations and casual breakages are of the pendulum; secondly, the susceptibility of the pendu often endured by the most exemplary proprietors solely from lum to motion, and the forces which act upon it. eral use, entitled "Catechismo Filosofico, per Uso delle the difficulty and remoteness of all present remedy. I there-Scuole Inferiori;" the authorship of which is ascribed to an fore respectfully offer the only recipe for this complaint, and at one extremity of the earth's axis; secondly, at some point ecclesiastic at the head of the Commission of Public Instruc-tion. It is a catechism for young scholars, in the form of a pleasant in its application as it is gratifying in its effects. the surface of the earth, is sufficient to explain the rule in The marvel is that it is not more general, as the few who every case. For, in the first case, the board is at right angles ed to counteract the false philosophy of the liberals, who are rejoice in it as a regimen have never been known to abandon

kingdom of the Two Sicilies are in number between fifteen or described as vicious and bad men. It teaches that the royal it. It is this : for every householder thus isolated to have a straight line with that of the earth, makes one revolution about twenty and thirty thousand. The Government seems to con- power is unlimited, because it is of divine origin; that "set of tools," and habituate himself to their use; and let its axis in common with the earth. In the second case it has he will not find it so, while its advantages (independent of of the earth about its axis does not produce any revolution of pecuniary ones) are more numerous than room would be ex- the board about its own axis, but a motion of the whole, and pected here to enumerate. Amusement, recreation, employ- every particle of the board, in the same direction, and with ment for mind and body, and health, rosy goddess, with her legion of blessed attendants following in her train, are some point, it has the axis of the earth oblique, and the board is of the rich fruits of this "great Nature's plan," as the divine Dr. Young calls it; and with such a colleague as him my purpose will be explained and work done up in half the

ime taken by my prosing. He says:
'Time's use was doomed a pleasure; waste, a pain;
That man might feel his error, if unseen;
And feeling, fly to labor for his cure: Not, blundering, split on idleness for ease. Life's cares are comforts; such by Heaven design'd. He that has none, must make them, or be wretched. He that has none, must make them, or be wretched. Cares are employments; and without employ The soul is on a rack; the rack of rest; To souls most adverse; action, all their joy.

"The wise, for health, on exercise depend :

God never made his works for man to mend." While the accelerated progress of the arts in our country r the last half century is a just subject of surprise and gratuation, we would acknowledge our dependence, more or less, our indispensable agents in every enterprise. They are, man of genius, the valetudinarian, the amateur, and the lover of domestic comfort, neatness, and economy. They are, moreover, of easy attainment. A little studio or room is necessary in some part of the house or out-houses, ten or twelve feet square, with lock to the door ; a work-bench near window; also a small solid bench to chop and saw on, and a rack attached to the wall on which the small tools are alnade such decided improvements in the beauty of their finish as imperceptibly creates a desire to be handling them; and with a little confidence and practice they become a favorite pastime, saying nothing of its rich accompaniments, as

These carpenters' tools Baden & Brother's, sign of the "Golden Saw," opposite Brown's Hotel. Here they are, of fine quality : 

fore plane . . . . . . 1 25 Compasses ..... jack plane..... oth plane..... I har d saw file ..... hatchet.....hammer..... e crew-driver ..... augers, say ...... 1 25 

Nails are necessary on all occasions. There are six seven sizes, all at 5 cents a po and. I would advise a few of each size. As for lumber, white pine boards of different thickness, of the quality of "common cullings," are used for more purposes than any others.

If any happen to be witt agut a grindstone, I advise one 20 or 24 inches diameter, 3 or 4 inches thick, sharp grit. It can be hung in wood as well as iron, and last twenty years. It should be inserted over a solid block of timber, in which s small cavity has been made to hold the water, through which the stone may revolv e when used.

If any thing can be yet added to this invaluable little list, ty. And what a cheap and valuable beautifier to out houses and fences; so purifying and healthful, and such a pleasing relief to the surrounding green.

Now, whatever may be the fortune of these remarks, they

FROM A SCIENTIFIC CORRESPONDENT. TO THE EDITORS.

Federal representative population ...... 90,619

annually ..... 4,374

The Pendulum Experiment, which is said to prove the revolution of the earth on its axis, will appear more simple if we examine the elementary principles, one by one, which it

A circular board, fixed to the earth in the horizon-first, to the axis of the earth, and, having its axis in the same the same velocity. In the third case, at some intermediate under the influence of two forces, the tendency of one of which is to drive the board round as in the first case; the ether as in the second. The force in the second case does not affect at all the revolution of the board shout its own exis: in the first it does, and accelerates the revolution directly as the angle made by the exis of the earth with the plane of the board increases. So that we have this general rule: 90° is to the latitude on which the board is placed as one revolution is to the part of a revolution which the board. will make in one day at the given place.

Secondly. The pendulum is suspended by a thread, and is drawn towards the centre of the earth by the force of gravity. The same forces act upon the pendulum as upon the Dryden, though perhaps with less suavity of manner, holds board, and the result is the same ; that is, the revolution of the pendulum upon its own axis, which is the line of the thread, in the same time as that of the board, and a forward notion like that of the board. A force is now applied to the pendulum. This force becomes expended at the extremity of the arc, where the pendulum is left to the force of gravity. on these little handmaids of science (the working tools) as alone to be kept in motion. The rule that the force of gravity diminishes directly as the square of the distance from the centherefore, resorted to with equal pleasure and profit by the tre of the earth increases, shows that in whatever plane the pendulum vibrates the force of gravity is the same at points equally distant from the centre of the earth, and there equally distant from the centre of the are in the line of the arc , whence it follows that the force of gravity does not operate at all to change the direction of the plane in which the pendulum vibrates, although such constant change is required to make the arc and a fixed line on the board correspond; for ways visible for use. Our tool-makers have within a few years if it should operate to change the direction of the plane the force of gravity would be distributed, and that properly called gravity, the measure of which is weight, would be contrary to the general rule.

There are, then, the following forces which give motion to the pendulum : first, attraction of gravitation, which, acts es for sale at most of with equal force at all points equally distant from the centre the hardware stores in this city. I was induced to inquire of the earth, and does not, therefore, conflice the vibra tions the prices of such as would be necessary for a small shop at the pendulum to any given plane, or prevent their ch ange to any plane which passes through the centre of the earth and the point of suspension of the pendulum; secondly, the forward motion of the earth, and the forward motion of the surface of the earth, in both of which the pendulum is carried on by means of attraction of gravitation, and the point of suspension being fixed to the earth; and thirdly, the re-tary motion of the surface of the earth at the given point in common with the board and the pendulum itself, which force. f not destroyed, continues to act according to the laws of rotary motion on the pendulum when detached from the surface of the earth, and therefore cannot affect at all the position of

If the above statements are accurate, and involve all the principles which affect the positi n of the are described by he pendulum, it follows that there is no force to bring and hold the arc in the same plane with that of a fixed line upon the board.

CRANBERRY CROP .- We learn that the cranberry crop is romising, this being the bearing year. But the market for this kind of fruit is now so extensive that it is doubtful whether it can be fully supplied. The berries are mostly picked by squaws, albough cranberry rakes are beginning to b sed. Cranberry dealers go to the marshes with supplies of bread, flour, calicoes, and whatever is wanted for the Indian whitewash brush, 75 cents. The wash should be made of trade, and exchange their goods by harter with the squaws, fresh stone lime, with a little salt thrown in to give it solidi as they bring in their sacks of cranb rries. The business of the property of ommegces in September, and may continue until the marshes are frozen. Year before less there were shipped from St. Paul more than 10,000 bush is of cranberries, which found a market all the way down the coast of the Musissippi river to the mouth, and in the West India islands.

[St. Paul Pioneer.